

Module 8 Quiz

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. In 1963, Stanley Milgram reported that 65% of research participants, at the request of the experimenter, would administer phony shocks that they considered real, to a stranger. He demonstrated how obedient humans can be to authority figures. Some critics contend that Milgram's findings cannot be used to predict behavior in real life. How might Milgram respond to this criticism?
- “Laboratory research is like 'real life' so results can be used to predict such behavior.”
 - “It's impossible to study obedience in the 'real world' so laboratory research is the only option.”
 - “Laboratory research allows you to identify general principles that do generalize to other 'real world' contexts.”
 - “All valuable psychological research is conducted in the lab.”
 - “The situation was not artificial, but justifiable in demonstrating the impact of the situation on human behavior.”
- _____ 2. Which of the following are considered to be limitations of psychological experiments conducted in laboratory environments?
- Laboratory experiments allow researchers to have control over variables.
 - Experiments conducted in laboratories allow researchers to make causal inferences.
 - It's difficult to accurately measure the research variables.
 - Laboratories are artificial environments, so behavior might not apply to the real world.
 - Researchers tend to ignore ethical considerations in the pursuit of proving their hypotheses.
- _____ 3. How would a researcher likely respond to the statement, “Science can't really prove anything, because lab experiments are so artificial and not like the real world”?
- “That's not true. Lab experiments are usually very realistic.”
 - “Most experiments aren't done in the laboratory.”
 - “The goal of science is to establish hypotheses, not prove things.”
 - “Laboratory experiments can establish general principles that generalize to other contexts.”
 - “When operational definitions are inadequate, laboratory experiments are the only choice.”

- _____ 4. Which of the following generalizations about culture and gender is most correct?
- Even when specific attitudes and behaviors vary by gender or across cultures, underlying principles are often very similar.
 - Culture is such a powerful influence on behavior, psychologists do not generalize principles across different cultures.
 - Many psychological theories apply to people from different cultures, but theories are interpreted differently for each gender.
 - Culture and gender are influences on some personality variables, but not general psychological theories or behaviors.
 - Culture and gender are biological variables, which should not impact behaviors.
- _____ 5. The enduring traditions, attitudes, and behaviors shared by a large group of people constitutes their
- culture.
 - normal curve.
 - wording effects.
 - statistical significance.
 - operational definition.
- _____ 6. American males shake hands in greeting; Japanese men bow. However, people can communicate with a smile. What does this tell us about the role of culture in understanding our psychology?
- Culture shapes our behavior, but certain underlying processes guide people everywhere.
 - Psychologists cannot generalize theories to different cultures because culture is such a powerful influence on behavior.
 - Culture is a biological force that does not affect overt social behaviors.
 - Biological differences divide the human family and our behaviors.
 - An awareness of cultural differences is unimportant to the study of behavior and mental processes.
- _____ 7. Professional psychological associations require researchers to
- study animals only in their natural environment.
 - obtain informed consent before using any animals as subjects in research.
 - test only dependent, not independent, variables on animals.
 - minimize infection, illness, and pain in animal subjects.
 - protect only cats, dogs, and primates, not mice or rats, from unnecessary pain.
- _____ 8. A researcher who deceives participants about the goals of the research needs to fully inform them of the true nature of the study later, according to which ethical principle of human experimentation?
- informed consent
 - protection from harm
 - confidentiality
 - debriefing
 - coercion

- _____ 9. The American Psychological Association and British Psychological Society have developed ethical principles urging investigators to
- avoid the use of monetary incentives in recruiting people to participate in research.
 - forewarn potential research participants of the exact hypotheses that the research will test.
 - avoid the manipulation of independent variables in research involving human participants.
 - explain the research to the participants after the study has been completed.
 - increase the difficulty level of research endeavors while maintaining validity.
- _____ 10. Which of the following defines ethical principles that should guide human experimentation?
- control group, random sampling, random assignment
 - case study, naturalistic observation, survey
 - informed consent, protection from harm, confidentiality, debriefing
 - volunteer participants only, no deception, incentives for participation
 - effect size, statistical significance, measures of central tendency, variation
- _____ 11. A researcher who gathers and analyzes data from student essay test responses without talking with the students about the study violates which ethical principle of human experimentation?
- informed consent
 - protection from harm
 - confidentiality
 - debriefing
 - coercion
- _____ 12. A researcher who publishes the results of a case study might be most worried about violating which ethical principle of human experimentation?
- informed consent
 - protection from harm
 - confidentiality
 - debriefing
 - coercion
- _____ 13. In 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that schools must be desegregated, meaning Black and White children must attend the same schools instead of being separated. In its decision, the Court cited the expert testimony of two psychologists, illustrating the negative impact of such separation on Black children. This example illustrates that psychology
- is nothing more than common sense and intuition.
 - can be used to manipulate people.
 - tries to decide what our goals should be.
 - can help people understand some of our world's great problems.
 - is becoming dangerously powerful.

- _____ 14. Stanley Milgram designed his influential studies on obedience in response to thinking about the Holocaust. In their defense, Nazi war criminals said they had committed such atrocities against the Jews and others because they were “just following orders.” Milgram's motivation to study obedience to authority illustrates that
- a. human behavior can be tested by means of experimentation.
 - b. psychology is based on common sense and intuition.
 - c. psychology is not value free; it affects what psychologists study.
 - d. psychologists must be aware of ethical concerns when using human participants in experiments.
 - e. the personal bias of researchers make their findings suspect.
- _____ 15. Psychologists' personal values and goals
- a. are carefully tested by means of observation and experimentation.
 - b. lead them to avoid experiments involving human participants.
 - c. can bias their observations and interpretations.
 - d. have very little influence on the process of scientific observation.
 - e. affect their work only if they are different from the norm.

Module 8 Quiz Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | | | |
|--|--------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 8-1 |
| TOP: Psychology applied/laboratory experiments | | | SKL: Conceptual/Application |
| 2. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 8-1 |
| TOP: Psychology applied/laboratory experiments | | | SKL: Factual/Definitional |
| 3. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 8-1 |
| TOP: Psychology applied/laboratory experiments | | | SKL: Conceptual/Application |
| 4. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 8-1 |
| TOP: Psychology applied/culture and gender | | | SKL: Factual/Definitional |
| 5. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 8-1 |
| TOP: Psychology applied/culture and gender | | | SKL: Factual/Definitional |
| 6. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy | OBJ: Unit II 8-1 |
| TOP: Psychology applied/culture and gender | | | SKL: Conceptual/Application |
| 7. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy | OBJ: Unit II 8-3 |
| TOP: Ethics in research/studying animals | | | SKL: Factual/Definitional |
| 8. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 8-4 |
| TOP: Ethics in research/studying people | | | SKL: Conceptual/Application |
| 9. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 8-4 |
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| 10. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 8-4 |
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| 12. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 8-4 |
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| 13. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy | OBJ: Unit II 8-5 |
| TOP: Ethics in psychology/value judgments | | | SKL: Conceptual/Application |
| 14. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy | OBJ: Unit II 8-5 |
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| 15. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 8-5 |
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| TOP: Ethics in research/studying people | | | SKL: Factual/Definitional |
| 2. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 8-1 |
| TOP: Psychology applied/culture and gender | | | SKL: Factual/Definitional |
| 3. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 8-1 |
| TOP: Psychology applied/laboratory experiments | | | SKL: Conceptual/Application |
| 4. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 8-4 |
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| 5. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 8-1 |
| TOP: Psychology applied/laboratory experiments | | | SKL: Conceptual/Application |
| 6. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: Easy | OBJ: Unit II 8-5 |
| TOP: Ethics in psychology/value judgments | | | SKL: Conceptual/Application |
| 7. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 8-1 |
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| 8. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: Medium | OBJ: Unit II 8-4 |
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